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**EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THOMAS DINELEY,  
ESQUIRE, GIVING SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS VISIT TO  
IRELAND IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.**

**COMMUNICATED BY EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY, ESQ., M. A., M. P.,  
WITH NOTES BY REV. JAMES GRAVES, A. B., M. R. I. A.; GEORGE  
V. DU NOYER, M. R. I. A., F. G. S. D.; JOHN DAVIS WHITE, JOHN  
WINDELE, HERBERT F. HORE, AND WILLIAM R. LE FANU, ESQRS.**

*(Continued from Vol. V., New Series, p. 48.)*

**BLARNEY<sup>1</sup>** Castle—its remains are seen in Muskerey ; it belonged to the Rebell Cormock [Mac Dermond.—J. W.], was conquered by the president of Mounster, Carew, and put into the Gouvernm<sup>t</sup>. of Captain Taff, 19 August, 1602.

**KILKREY<sup>2</sup>** Castle and Abbey, whose ruines are yett seen six miles distant from Cork city ; in the time of Rebellion, 1602, was taken by Captain Francis Slingesby for Queen Elizab<sup>th</sup>; it is scituate upon the south of the river Lee.

**MOCRUMP,<sup>3</sup>** scituate upon the north side of the river Lee [on the Sullane], is a castle seated in the heart of Muskerey, among

<sup>1</sup> Blarney is a well-known village, castle, and demesne, five miles west of Cork, near the junction of several rivulets. It was until the revolution of 1688 the principal residence of that branch of the royal house of Mac Carthy ennobled under English rule by the titles of Lords of Muskerry and Earls of Clancarthy. The "Rebell" Cormac of the text but little merited that title, as he had in the estimation of his countrymen but too faithfully adhered to the English during his entire life; so much so, that he is described by Sir Henry Sydney as "the rarest man that was ever born among the Irishry." The castle and its scenery are too well known by pictorial representation, as well as by "word painting," to need any description here. The castle has been uninhabited for nearly forty years, and is now unroofed. Its wonder-working "stone" enjoys a universal reputation, and has been kissed and sung "a thousand times repeated."—J. W.

<sup>2</sup> Kilcrea Castle and Abbey are situate, not on the Lee, but upon the Bride, a tributary to that river, and are distant from Cork eleven miles. The abbey, or more properly friary, a house of the Franciscan Order, built by Cormac

Laider Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, in the fifteenth century, is a highly picturesque structure, although its architectural details are plain and unornamental. It consists of the usual conventional buildings, a church divided into chancel, south transept, and nave, with a side aisle separated from that compartment by a range of three pointed arches resting on short, round columns. At the intersection of nave and choir stands a light steeple, supported on four semicircular plain arches.

The Castle of Kilcrea stands at a short distance to the west of the friary, higher up the valley; it is a massive quadrangular tower, arched within, having a bawn or fortified area in front, and is surrounded by a moat. This building was also erected by the founder of the abbey, and forms one of a chain of fortalices lying along the valley of the Bride from Macroom to Ballincollig.

An ancient recessed bridge of several narrow arches spans the river between the castle and the abbey.—J. W.

<sup>3</sup> *Hibernice*, Magh Chruiim, the Plain of Croom, now a moderately sized town, situate upon the River Sullane (not the

Boggs and Woods, belonging to the Rebell Cormock Mac Dermond, was besieged Aug., 1602. It is 18 miles [24 m. English.—J. W.], from Cork. S<sup>r</sup> Charles Wilmot took it September following on y<sup>e</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> day, by an accident, putting most of the ward to the sword, for he was comanded to raise y<sup>e</sup> seige. The accident was this: the Castle guard having killed a Hog for their use, water being scarce, were forced to singe it, which fire by carelessness got into the thatch of a little Hutt next y<sup>e</sup> wall, and within y<sup>e</sup> Bawne of y<sup>e</sup> Castle, the flames whereof mounting high, through a window of the Castle sett fire on some combustible matter there, and made the rebels quitt it & fly to the Bawne of the castle onely for safety and defence, with small expectacōns, for that it was ready to be assaulted by the companies of y<sup>e</sup> two brothers Harveys, and Captain Tho. Boys, so that the besieged sallying forth, 50 were killed, few escap'd to y<sup>e</sup> woods & y<sup>e</sup> castle was taken for y<sup>e</sup> Queen.

CORK<sup>1</sup> city; its scituacion is such a place that not onely Shandō but every hill and ditch comands it.

[There is a blank of some pages here in the original, evidently intended for a description of Cork, but never filled up.]

[Pages 285, 286, 287 of original are omitted, being copies of Proclamations relating to the Great Rebellion.]

[A view of Kinsale from "Pacata Hibernia" comes here.]

KINSALE<sup>2</sup> hath been a fatal place to the Spaniards before y<sup>e</sup> reign of Q. Eliz. as well as then, reported by Walsingham, who lived in those days, & taken notice of by Hollingshed, that anno 1380 and 4<sup>to</sup> Hen. 2<sup>di</sup> [*recte 7<sup>mi</sup>*], while the Earl of Bucks was passing through

Lee), some twenty-four miles west of Cork. The castle occupies a site on the right bank of the river, commanding the ancient passage, now bridged over. It was probably built by the O'Flynn's, the original proprietors of the surrounding territory, but subsequently held by their paramount lords, the Mac Carthys of Muskerry. The structure is still inhabited, and has been much enlarged in modern times in a style and taste but little commendable. Its exterior presents to the eye a combination of ivy and weather-slating.—J. W.

<sup>1</sup> The ancient walled city of Cork was built upon a number of low islands formed by the River Lee. The intersecting channels have been long arched over, and the walls taken down. Modern Cork has much outgrown its original limits, and spread away over and beyond its encircling hills. As a military fortress it never had any pretensions. It derives its importance from its fine commercial position at the head of the safest,

the most capacious, and magnificent harbour in the world. It is girdled around by scenery of surpassing loveliness, justifying its proud and favourite title of "the Beautiful City." Cork may also boast of its literary and artistic distinction, as the birthplace of Maginn, Mahony (Father Prout), Sheridan Knowles, Haynes Bailey, Callanan, James Roche, and Lindsay; Barry, Forde, and Maclise, painters; Hogan, the sculptor; Forde, the musician, &c. Its description and fame would fill a volume. These are overmuch for a brief note.—J. W.

<sup>2</sup> Kinsale lies close to the sea, at the embouchure of the Bandon River. It possesses a safe and easily accessible haven, and yet it has not advanced with its time. Its streets are narrow and sinuous, and crowded with population; but it wants trade and manufactures. Several vestiges of its former state and consideration remain, civil and ecclesiastical; chief of the latter is its old

the realm of France the French & Spanish Gallies did much mischief on the coast of Englād, but about y<sup>e</sup> latter end of June, by a fleet of English of y<sup>e</sup> West, part of y<sup>m</sup> were forc'd to retire & take harbour in an haven in Irelād call'd Kinsale, where being assail'd by the English and Irish they were vanquisht, so that to the number of 400 were slain, & their chief Captains taken, &c., foure of their Barges w<sup>th</sup> a Ballenger & 21 English vessels recovered.

After y<sup>e</sup> failure again of this Town, viz., 1602, the ensigns of magistracy were redilivered to it by Carew, president of Moūster, viz., unto the Burgesses their Charter, &c., amongst which there was a fair large standard of Damask carying the Arms of England which [ ] was first deliver'd to them in Henry y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> time by Sr George Carew, Cousin German to y<sup>e</sup> president of Mounster of s<sup>d</sup> name, who not long before y<sup>e</sup> seige of Bollogne was Admiral of some of that Kings ships. In Sr. George Carews hands it was left when y<sup>e</sup> Span<sup>rds</sup> arrived there, and the rarity is this, that by the same Sr. G. Carew by the coīmand of Queē Eliz. it was delivered unto those of Kinsale again.

KINSALE hath a famous modern Fort worthy the sight of the curious Traveller, & the most remarkeable of this Kingdome, it is coīmanded at this time by Sr. Nicholas Armorer.

The Spanyards landed here in the Reigne of Queen Elizab<sup>th</sup>. 23 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1600 in y<sup>e</sup> haven having 25 colours flying, marched towards the Town, when y<sup>e</sup> Townsmen sett open the Gates, and the Souveraigne which is in y<sup>e</sup> nature of a Mayor, with his white rod billeted for the souldiers more readily than if they had been her Ma<sup>ties</sup> souldiers.

The scituacion of the Town is on the side of a river [the river Bandon, J. W.] environ'd with hills, & at that time without any manner of defence.

On the north side before the Town is an Hill called the Spittle, about a quarter of a mile, a little more than within shott.

In a sally made by the Spanyards & [sic] Spanish Captain was slayne, & Mr. Hopton in office under the Lord Deputy Mountjoy died of a wound 10 Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1601.

RINCORRAN castle flourished anno 1601, upon Kinsale River less than half a mile from Kinsale Town, the Spanyards under Don Juan de Aquila possess'd themselves of it; 30 Octob<sup>r</sup> 1601 it was beseig'd for the Queen, the 31, battered by the President of Mounster Carew. Don Juan perceiving a distress, thought to relieve it by boats, but was beat off by Sr Richard Piercy, Colonel.

parish church of St. Multose, a building giving indications of original ante-Norman construction, but in the main belonging to the pointed period. A few years since it preserved internally much

of its ancient condition, in pointed arcades, &c.; but the fell spirit of church-wardenism came upon it, and it now presents a melancholy spectacle of modern renovation.—J. W.

That the Lord President of Mounster was an experienced Canonier as well as master of the Ordnance observe this—like a master Gunner making some shott, that the artillery might play as well by night as day, himself did take and score out his groundmarks, and with his quadrant so took the true levell, that darkness was no hindrance, in performing whereof he fairly escaped two musquett shott, as he was buzy, the one lighting upon y<sup>e</sup> muzzle of y<sup>e</sup> cannon and the other upon the carriage close to the Trunnions.\*

KINSALE in the hands of Don John d' Aquila, 2 Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1601, there was this bold attempt of one of our English serjeants wherein he was slayne; whilst our men were breaking ground, a serjeant of Captain Blanyes Company drew out 7 or 8 musqueteers, and suddenly fell into a trench that was y<sup>e</sup> Spanyards, whose number were ten, of which y<sup>e</sup> serjeant killed two with his own hand, and the rest, every one [killed] one; not being contented with this, [he] was killed in another daring attempt very honourably.<sup>1</sup>

PHILIPS TOWN—So called<sup>2</sup> being the shire Town of the Kings County is 21 miles from Carlow, & 14 from Athye. Is all founded upon a meer Bogg, that the very passing of Horses or Truckles, small Carts so called, make the whole Town to tremble, and in lower floors boarded, through an auger hole, or where a knott of y<sup>e</sup> wood is out, one may thrust a stick of three yards up to the head.

This Town was built here for to defend a considerable passe.<sup>3</sup>

From CATERLAUGH to LIMERICK, another way.

From Caterlaugh to ABBEY LEASE is twelve miles. It is in the Queens County. A Town and Estate of 800£. p annū bestowed by his Mat<sup>e</sup> upon S<sup>r</sup> Edward Massey K<sup>nt</sup>. he died the 23 May 1674, and is enterred in the Parochial Church here, after having been in his life time Governor of Gloucester, & a Major G'rall at Worcester Fight.

A very good Inne hereto belonging, & where we dined, is at the signe of the Cock, Anthony Hunters, a Yorkshire man, whose wife is very remarkeable for her Dairy, her Butter and Cheese being the best I mett with in any Inn of Ireland.

From Abbey Lease to Aghabo,<sup>4</sup> an old Abbey with Inscripcōns = 4 miles.

From thence to Burroughs in Ossory Earldome<sup>5</sup> 3 miles, in the

<sup>1</sup> The above is from the "Pacata Hibernia."

<sup>2</sup> After Philip of Spain.

<sup>3</sup> This passage through O'Conor's Country was, doubtless, the principal one by which depredators from the West made their inroads into the Pale, and through which they returned with their booty.—H. F. H.

<sup>4</sup> The Dominican abbey here was

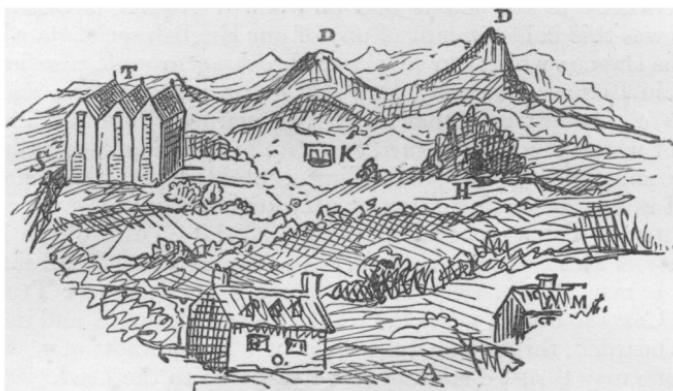
founded by the Mac Gillaphadrig about 1250. There are remains of the church as rebuilt in the fifteenth century, but no monumental inscriptions extant.—J. G.

<sup>5</sup> Now known as Borris-in-Ossory. The district of Ossory embraced the entire of the diocese so named, including the county of Kilkenny. It gave a title to the Earls of Ormonde.—J. G.

way to which on the right hand is seen a fair house called Rush-Hall,<sup>1</sup> belonging to the Lord Montrath.

From Burroughs to Roscrea 5 miles, where wee lodged at the signe of the Red Lion. Here neer the Town is seen the Remaines of an old Abby, and the Ruines in the Town of a large Castle<sup>2</sup> belonging to his Grace the Duke of Ormond.

From Roscrea to THE SILVER MINES twelve miles. These are at the Foot of high Mountaines, as touch't off on the other leafe.



H. The Work of the Mine. T. The melting houses. S. The Water that turnes  
y<sup>e</sup> Wheele. K. A new work beginning 1681. O. The new Inn at the mines.  
M. The old Inn y<sup>e</sup> signe of y<sup>e</sup> Holy Lamb. A. The Road to Limerick.  
D. The Mountaines.

Note by the way, that within fifteen miles of this place 28 miles distant from Limerick, and twenty miles distant from Philips Towne, is seen the Navel of Ireland a stone of about a foot diameter in sight yet part of a Rock, which is naturally hollow, so that the longest souldiers Pike may be thrust into y<sup>e</sup> Rock, this is seen a quarter of a mile from Burr or Parsons Town in y<sup>e</sup> Lane, y<sup>e</sup> road to Dublin, where Serjeant Isaac an Inkeeper at y<sup>e</sup> White Hart conducts you to the sight of it.

Lord of this Town is S<sup>r</sup> Lawrence Parsons<sup>3</sup> where there is such plenty of Ewe-Timber, that of his House the Windows, Staircases, Window Cases, Tables, Chaires, Benches, Stooles and Stooles [sic] are formed therewith. Here is sayd to be the fairest staircase in Ireland.

<sup>1</sup> The ruins of this large seventeenth century mansion are extant.—J. G.

<sup>2</sup> Roscrea was one of the earliest built castles of the Butlers. A large square thirteenth century keep, and the walls and towers of the outward defences remain. It is now a barrack.—J. G.

<sup>3</sup> Ancestor of the present Earl of

Rosse. The staircase alluded to by Dineley suffered by the fire which destroyed Birr Castle, June 25, 1832. The balusters and handrail were saved, and, with some pieces of the ancient yew furniture, may be seen in the present building. My informant is T. L. Cooke, Esq.—J. G.

Parsons Town or Burr in the King's County is 20 miles from Philips Town, 16 from Ros Creagh [Roscrea], and one way from Limerick to Dublin.

The silver mine<sup>1</sup> was found out by an Englishman a little before the late Rebellion, who observing a sheep killed in the shambles to be extream yellow, enquired where it grazed, who told him upon the afore described mountaines, whereupon he concluded in that Place to be, and discovered the Silver mine. The soyle is short and crumbling, not a clay though of a clayish colour in some almost of a bright yellow, in others darker. It abounds with yellow Oker and Amber, which burnt in a crucible turnes to a red, this the Proprietor sells as such ; Whilst it produced silver it was held by Pattent. It is now possessed by Henry Pretty Esq<sup>r</sup> who onely rayseth Lead. Concerning the Veines, the flakey and shining is best for silver, the glittering and sparkey next, but the white crusted with Oker is the best for Lead, this last the Workers in the Mine call Catts Teeth, and with a blow pipe cole and candle will melt into plain lead, it is very weighty and resembles white enamell or glass. The melting houses and Mill marked with T hath a large Water Wheele by whose motion a Great Forge bellows is lifted up and blown.

There was a want of Water which caused the worke to stand still, because of the Dryness of the season. The best time for digging the minerall, though not for working it up into metall [ ]

From thence to Limerick is [ ] Miles. The Dismall blackness of the Melting-house Utensills and Workmen of the place, puts me in mind of a paragraph or two of Spencer's in his Faerie Queen Canto VII. page 89, who ingeniously describes a Workhouse for Melting of Oare, in his ancient Termes and Spelling. Parag. 35 & 36 where Mammon led the Elfin Knight.

[Here follows the quotation from Spencer.]

<sup>1</sup> The Silver mines district is about five miles in extent from east to west—the most productive portion occurring to the west, over an area of about one mile and a quarter square, formed by an irregular isolated cake of rock resting on the lower Silurian slates, and measuring about two and a quarter miles from east to west by one mile and a quarter from north to south—the beds dipping to the northwards at angles from  $5^{\circ}$  to  $20^{\circ}$ . These lie on the north-west slope of the Silver Mine Mountains, the summits of which vary from 1274 feet to 1607 feet above the sea. The general strike of the lodes is north,  $5^{\circ}$  to  $50^{\circ}$  west, or directly across

the bedding of the sandstone. To the east of the principal workings, and close to the village of Silvermines, a sulphur lode occurs along a fault striking in an east and west direction, which, by a downthrow to the north, brings the lower Carboniferous Limestone abutting against the lower Silurian slates to the south of it—here the limestone is metamorphosed to a pale brown dolomite, called Sandy Limestone by the miners. It is very unusual to find such a variety of mineral wealth comprised in one small district as we have at Silvermines. The ores comprise—gold (on the southern side of Glen Colloo, on the north-west slope of Keeper Mountain)—

From LIMERICK to CATHERLAUGH or Carlow journied another way.

From Limerick (scituate upon the side of the River Shannon) to Abby Ony is 5 miles. This belonged heretofore to the Walshes, S<sup>r</sup> Edmond Walsh as appears by Inscript<sup>cōn</sup> in the ruines of a small neat chappel before it. This Estate of Abby-Ony forfeited by the Walshes in y<sup>e</sup> Rebellion of 1641, is now in the hands of Joseph Stepney of the Middle Temple London Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Thence to Bilboa (in the County Palatine of Tipery), belonging to Gamaliel Walters, Esq<sup>r</sup>., one of his Mat<sup>ies</sup> Justices of y<sup>e</sup> Peace, is 4 miles.

Thence to Goulden bridg<sup>1</sup> is 9 miles, this is a fair stone Bridge consisting of [ ] Arches crossing the River Shore.

silver, lead, zinc, copper, sulphate of iron, sulphate of baryta, with gossan and flookan. The lodes in the Old Red Sandstone consist of argentiferous galena in a gangue of sulphate of baryta; but those veins which occur at the junction of the Old Red Sandstone and lower Silurian rocks, or of the Carboniferous Limestone with the latter rocks, are composed of argentiferous lead ore, copper ore, iron pyrites (sulphur ore), and blonde, indiscriminately mixed together, and all enclosed in a gangue of sulphate of baryta, or sometimes in a fine siliceous breccia of sandstone fragments with quartz veins.

The following are the names of the principal workings:—Shallee Western stopes (a term generally applied to open cut or deep surface workings), Lackagh stopes, Shallee East stopes, with some small intermediate workings—Gortenadine mine, Kinckeen mine, Ballynoe mine, Knockeenroe mine, with the Calamine and Sulphur mines near Silvermines village.

At Shallee mine the stopes are 14 in number, opened on as many galena lodes, which are 8 inches wide; these open cuts extend in some instances for the distance of 100 yards, with an average depth of 11 to 12 yards, and from 3 to 6 feet in width.

The lead contains from 50 to 55 oz. of silver to the ton; and the gangue of sulphate of baryta, in which the lead is found, contains 66 per cent. of lead to the ton. The whole of the Shallee workings contain at least 40 small veins of argentiferous galena; and some of these veins, which are only a few inches in width, are utilized.

At Shallee East the "stopes" are 17 in number. The deepest shaft in East

Shallee is 40 fathoms, in the Old Red Sandstone; the ore here contains 72 per cent. of lead, which yields from 45 to 50 oz. of silver to the ton; the value of this ore is £19 10s. 10d. per ton.

The largest and most important lode of the whole district is that at Gartenedine mine—it is vertical, with a width of 40 feet in some places; but its average is about half that bulk. This lode has been traced for the distance of over half a mile, and it is probable that it extends for a further distance of one mile and a half towards the village of Silvermines.

At the "stream shaft" the dolomite, or magnesianized Carboniferous Limestone, contains a thick bed of calamine and "gossan" (electric calamine, or silicate of zinc).—See Professor Apjohn's paper on this mineral in the "Journal of the Geological Society of Dublin," vol. viii., part ii., p. 157; also, "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Ireland," explanation to sheet 134, one-inch Ordnance Map of Limerick, by A. B. Wynne, Esq., F. R. G. S. I.

There are many "old men's works" observable on the whole of the Silvermines district, and these may be of remote antiquity, zinc having been known to the Romans in the first century of our era, as is proved by the discovery of this metal coating the basin of a fountain at Pompeii; and it is not unreasonable to suppose that, if the Romans went to Cornwall for tin, they trafficked along the south-west coast of Ireland for zinc.—G. V. D.

<sup>1</sup> This ancient viaduct, still called "Golden Bridge," remains; I am informed by J. Davis White, Esq., that it has ten arches. There is a view of it in Hall's "Ireland," vol. ii., p. 90.—J. G.

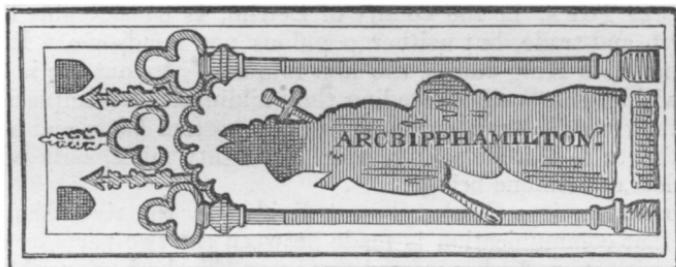
Thence to CASHEL. A city and Archiepiscopall See is 2 miles. The city is neat.

Its Cathedral is scituate upon a very high Mount, comanding it and the countrey about.<sup>1</sup> It was taken by a storme by the Earle of Inchiquean. In it, among the ruines of sundry other monuments, is read this Inscriptiōn upon the Tomb of the Archbipp Milerus Magrath:—

“ Hic ubi sum positus, non sum, sed sum ubi non sum  
Non sum in ambobus, sum sed utroque loco.<sup>2</sup>

Hic ubi sum positus (viz.) quod ad corpus, non sum (viz.) quoad animam, Sed sum (viz.) quoad animam, ubi non sum quoad corpus. Non sum in Ambobus (viz.) quoad totum hominem: Sum sed utroque loco (viz.) quoad partes.”

[The drawing here engraved follows in this place; it most probably represents the monument of Archbishop Malcolm Hamilton, who died April 25, 1629, and seems to have been the matrix of a Brass.<sup>3</sup>]



Hence to Kilinall is 6 miles, in the way to which is seen part of a Bogg called Monealy of 60 miles in length. From Killinall to Lismolin is 3 miles; from thence to Burnt-Church<sup>4</sup> is 6 miles.

Thence to Bennet's Bridg<sup>s</sup> is 8 [4] miles; this Bridge con-

<sup>1</sup> The ecclesiastical remains here are well known; see “History of the City of Cashel,” by J. Davis White, Esq.—J. G.

<sup>2</sup> This distich is not correctly given, and is but a small part of the inscription. See “History of the City of Cashel,” p. 22.—J. G.

<sup>3</sup> This monument is not now at Cashel. A tomb, arms and inscription defaced, with only the motto, PASCE OVES MEAS,

remaining, is now commonly believed to be Archbishop Hamilton's.—J. D. W.

<sup>4</sup> In the county of Kilkenny.

<sup>5</sup> There was a bridge here in 1393. On the 25th of April in that year John Middleton, guardian of the chapel of St. Mary upon the bridge of St. Bennet received license to fortify the bridge. This ancient viaduct was destroyed by the great flood of 1763.—J. G.

sisting of [ ] crosseth the river Nore, thence to Goron [Gowran] is 3 miles.

Thence to Loughlin-bridg is 5 miles. This is a fair bridge of stone of [ ] Arches,<sup>1</sup> with the Ruines of an Ancient Castle and Abbey belonging to his Grace the Duke of Ormond. Under this bridg runneth the River Barrow which we crossed.

Here is a fair Inn of brick<sup>2</sup> with very good accomodacon kept by one Mr. Carpenter after the English way.

Thence to Catherlaw or Carlow is 5 miles, through this town runs the river Burren, which you also cross in this Journey, and which pours itself into the Barrow on the other side towards the Queen's County, w<sup>ch</sup>. the Barrow parteth from the County of Carlow. From Cashell to Kilmallock is above 20 English miles.

SLEWPHELIM is a large mountain in y<sup>e</sup> County palatine of Tipperary belonging to his Grace y<sup>e</sup> D. of Ormond, in summer it is in condicōn to travel over, but in winter so wett and boggy that no horse or carriage can pass it, this is towards the river Shannon, and from thence to direct your course into the county of Limerick the passage is through a strait neer to the Abbey of Ownhy.

CROME<sup>3</sup> was a fair seat twelve miles distant from Abbey of Ownhy belonging to the Fitz Geralds Earles of Kildare.

JAMES Town, in the county of Letrim, is considerable for its strength and trade, but neither populous nor handsome. It took its name from King James, the first founder. Its outside is fairer than within, the Walls exceeding the buildings. Its scituation is upon the river Shannon, navigable for flatt bottom boats and barges from thence to Killaloo city, which is eighty miles, only with a small lett at Athlone bridge.

ATHLONE, is a Castled Town<sup>4</sup> divided by the river Shannon, onely that communication is made between the two parts by a fair bridge with stone Arches erected by Queen Elizabeth of ever blessed

<sup>1</sup> This bridge has probably been altered and widened, but retains much of the ancient work of its builder, Maurice Jakes, a canon of Kildare. It was erected in 1320.—J. G.

<sup>2</sup> The old "Royal Oak," famous in posting times, when horses were changed here as the first stage from Kilkenny to Dublin, is probably the very house kept by "Mr. Carpenter."—J. G.

<sup>3</sup> Hence their war cry, "Crom-a-boo."

<sup>4</sup> The ancient bridge of Athlone was extant until a few years since, when it was taken down to improve the navigation of the Shannon, and a new bridge erected on the old site. See a view of

the old bridge and castle, from a seventeenth century drawing preserved at Kilkenny Castle, in Cane's "Williamite and Jacobite Wars," p. 228. Steamers now ply on the river. There was an older bridge here, built by John DeGray, Bishop of Norwich, where he erected a royal castle at the ford on the Shannon called by the Irish *Ath-Luain*, during his chief governorship, A. D. 1210-13. This prelate considered Athlone, from its military position, of so much importance, he deemed it expedient that the Viceroy should reside alternately at Dublin and Athlone. Gilbert's "Viceroy of Ireland," p. 76.—J. G.

memory;<sup>1</sup> the Province of Connacht side of the town, whereon is seen the Castle, is fortified with a strong mudd wall & bulwarks.

The Armes of Sr. Edmund Walsh als Grace<sup>2</sup> Knight  
and his wife Ellyce Walsh als Grace who erected this  
Bridge after the Death of hit husband for Devotione and  
Charitie prayinge passengers to praye for the rest of their  
Soules in Heaven.

[There is a drawing of the arms here—per chevron gules, argent, and ermine, three pheons erect, impaling a portcullis between three lions rampant; crest, on a helmet a swan sejant proper.]

1621. *Patricius Kearing<sup>3</sup> me fabricabit.*

A Family of the Welshes in England give, as here wrote,  
Azures six mullets, three, two and one Or.

[There is a drawing of the Arms here as thus blazoned.]

In blazoning of Mullets of this forme you need not number the poynts, because it is the usuall shape of a mullet in bearing, but if they have more poynts than 5 then you must especially observe their number.

#### Concerning the Territory of LIMERICK.

And first of that on the county of Limerick side of the city, so fertile a soyle that no part of England exceeds it for so much, not being forc'd ground, it bears corn without manuring or dunging, which it is sayd it would prove the worse for, and produce little but straw. The Grazing Grounds, though, are a great Cheat, as hardly to be overstock'd in summer, yet in winter will starve the 4th part of the numbers, so that those Grounds are but just fitt for y<sup>e</sup> Grazier.

First, y<sup>e</sup> Town of Ownhy<sup>4</sup> heretofore inhabited by y<sup>e</sup> OMul-Rjans a fragment of whose Inscription is seen upon a monument in

<sup>1</sup> The inscription on the old bridge stated that it was built "by the device and order of Sir Henry Sydney, Knt. who finished it in less than one year, bi the good industrie and diligence of Sir Peter Levis [Lewis], Clk., Chantor of the Cathedral Church of Christ, Dublin, and steward to the said deputy." Where is this inscription now? The castle of Athlone was a very ancient one, and is famous for the stand made there by the Irish against de Ginkle. Its ancient characteristics were entirely obliterated by the military authorities, it having been occupied by the Government shortly after the rebellion of '98. Part of the keep, greatly shorn of its height, still stands.—J. G.

<sup>2</sup> *Sic*: a slip of Dineley's pen. He gives the knight's name correctly lower down. See p. 279, *infra*.—J. G.

<sup>3</sup> Patrick Kearing was a noted monument maker; besides those mentioned by Dineley, he carved the tomb of Archbishop Miler Magrath at Cashel, and of Walter Bourk at Glaneen church, Borrisoleagh.—J. D. W.

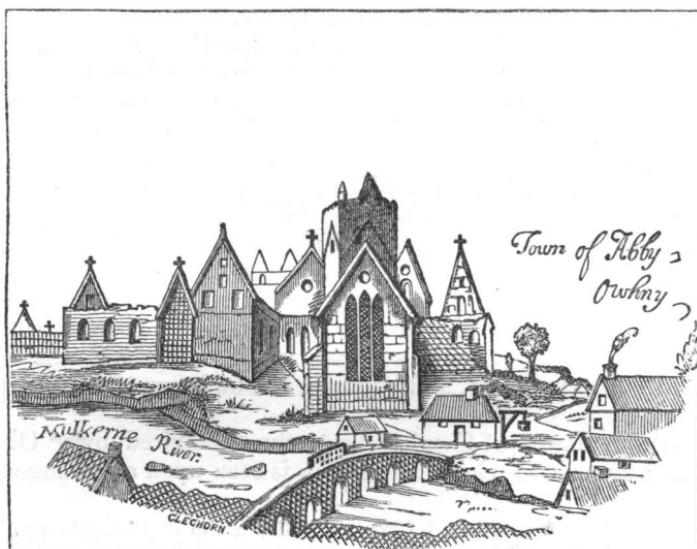
<sup>4</sup> The only portion of the abbey now remaining is the small roofless chapel, containing the monument of Sir Edmund Walsh: some ten or twelve years ago, when I last saw it, the monument was in fair preservation, and most of the inscription still legible. In a mound of rubbish, my brother thinks that portions of some of the other monuments might

y<sup>e</sup> ruines of the Abby following, the inhabitants of this p<sup>t</sup>. of Muns-  
ter, called the OMul-Rians Country, were in y<sup>e</sup> Reigne of Q. Eliz.  
an<sup>o</sup>. 1600, esteemed most notorious traitors, wherefore this Town  
& several castles & beings<sup>s</sup> [*sic; q<sup>v</sup>. buildings*] about it were almost  
layd even with the ground, & the Traytors putt to y<sup>e</sup> sword.

Neer this is the country of the White Knight (taken notice  
of in an Inscriptō. in y<sup>e</sup> Abby of Owny), who then being also a  
traytor and related to y<sup>e</sup> Archtraytors Tyrone & Desmond, who  
sought by S<sup>r</sup> George Thorne-ton to be received into the protection  
of the Queene, & was not denyed, by which means the faggot be-  
gan to unloose which combin'd y<sup>e</sup> Rebellion in Munster.

Four or 5 miles from Limerick worthy the sight of y<sup>e</sup> curious  
are the

#### RUINES OF ABBY ONY.



ABBY ONY ats OWHNY anciently an Abby of the Order of

be found, as he remembers, on a small portion of it being dug, the two little pillars represented in the drawing of the Barry mausoleum were found, quite in good preservation. He was a few years ago looking for a portion of the Barry monument, and a richly carved stone, both of which he had seen used as head stones; but the churchyard had become so overgrown with grass or weeds, that he could not find them, but he and I both perfectly remember them there. The present bridge of Abington

is not the one shown on the drawing of the abbey; the ancient bridge probably stood higher up, but below the weir; the inscribed stone was removed from that bridge, on the top of the parapet of which it seems to have been raised to its present position, built into the parapet of the present bridge, which I think has but five arches. The present village of Abington is a quarter of a mile from the church, and consists of only four or five houses. Abington church is about nine statute miles N. E. of Limerick;

Saint Bernard<sup>1</sup> (in going to it is crossed a stone bridge of six arches over y<sup>e</sup> river). Att the West end whereof is a small Chappel un-roof'd belonging to the Walshes, as appears by a fair Monument of black Marble and Inscript<sup>ions</sup> there. Over the Door at the entrance into it is read as follows under his Armes, dated 1619:—

[The arms, here drawn, are the same as those given with the inscription on the bridge, given at p. 277, *supra.*]

The Armes of Sr Edmond Walsh Knight,  
And hys Ladye Elyce Grace.

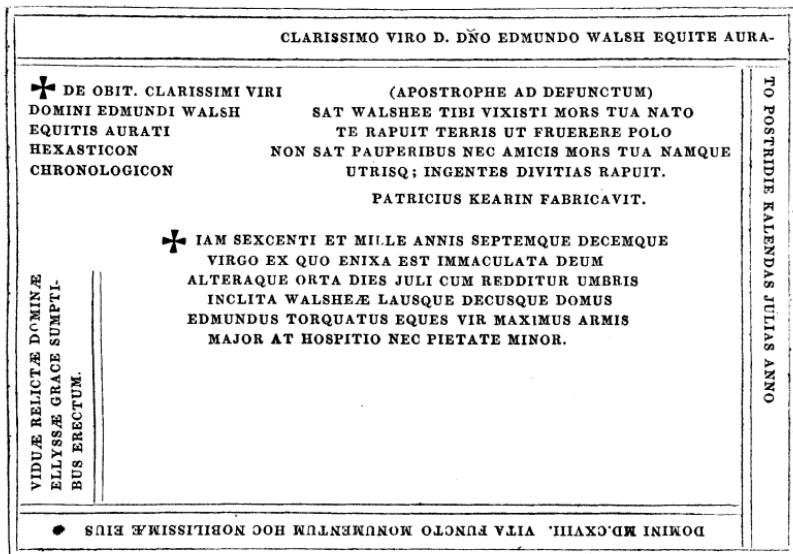
In the next leafe I have touch'd off the monument and wrote the Inscription on the monument as it is there found.

[The drawing in Dineley's MS. shows the monument to be of the mural form usual in the 17th century. Over it is a shield with the Walsh arms somewhat different from those already given, viz., a chevron ermine in chief three pheons erect.]

The Letters show what Images are thereon engraven:—

B. St. Peter.	R. Sancta Maria Mater.
D. St. Bernard.	S. Maria Magdalena.

The Inscription at large is after this manner:—



Pallice, now called Pallas or Pallas-green, is about six miles S. E. of Abing-ton; Hospital, at which town is now held a great horse fair, lies about the same distance S. E. of Pallas. The abbey of Owny was taken down by the Stepneys,

and Abington House built out of the materials; this house I remember almost all standing, but it has now nearly totally disappeared.—W. R. Le F.

<sup>1</sup> Owny, now called Abington, was founded in 1205, for Cistercian monks,

[Next is given a drawing of the Barry monument, being of the mural and table forms combined; on it is a shield bearing the arms Barry (apparently of six), argent and gules, a crescent for difference with the date 1633. The crest is rudely drawn, but resembles a castle, possibly the Barry crest—out of a carte argent a wolf's head sable.

What is wrote in this last monument is all in Roman Capitals. It is erected on the left hand, in a Chappel going up to y<sup>e</sup> Altar of y<sup>e</sup> Abbatial Church.

Inscription on the Barry monument:—

“ NOBILIS ADMODUM DULAMUS BARRY  
 IN HONOREM SUORUM PARENTUM SUI IPSIUS  
 UXORIS JOANNÆ BOURCK ET FILIORUM  
 SUORUM HOC SEPULCHRUM FIERI CURAVIT.  
 ANTIQUA GENITUS BARI DE STIRPE DULAMUS  
 QUIQUE APOLLINEA DOCTUS IN ARTE VIGET  
 QUIQUE FIDE PLENUIS NUSQUAM LANGUENTIBUS ÆGRIS  
 DEFUIT ET PATRIAM QUALIBET AUXIT OPE  
 HÆC PIUS EXTINCTIS MONUMENTA PARENTIBUS AFFERT  
 QUÆ SIBI QUÆQUE DEIUSINT [sic] MONUMENTA SUIS  
 TU QUI CERNIS OPUS MORTIS MEMOR ESTO FUTURÆ  
 DIC PRÆCOR [HAC VI]VANT QUI TUMULATUR HUMO.”

This last Monument and Inscriptiōn are seen in the little Chappell without the West end of the Abby of Owhny, or Anthony's Abby.<sup>1</sup>

Now to returne again into the Ruines of the Abby, observe the following Monument with these Inscriptiōns also in Roman Capital Letters, this is erected on the right side the High Altar, on the top whereof read:—

STEMMA AMINÆ GIBBON ALS GERALD FILIÆ MILITIS ALEI.

Some read it Stemma Aminæ Gibbon Fitz Gerald filiæ militis albi. The White Knight, the knight of Kerry so call'd, was a de-scedent from Desmond.

by Theobald Fitz Walter, Chief Butler of Ireland. The founder was buried here, as was also Theobald, the fifth of the family of Butler. Elizabeth, *anno 5<sup>to</sup> regni*, granted this abbey with its appurtenances to Peter Walsh, Esq., *in capite* at an annual rent of £57 2s. 3d. Irish; he was also to maintain one horse-man. It is evident from this sketch that the greater part of Theobald Fitz Walter's early English structure was standing in Dineley's time. Probably this ab-

bey was not totally ruined till 1647. In that year a party of Lord Inchequin's forces, acting for the Parliament, stormed “the garrison of Owney, belonging to the heires of Sir Edward Walsh,” and burned the abbey. “Letter from an Officer of Quality of the Parliaments Army in Munster,” &c. Cashel Diocesan Library.—J. G.

<sup>1</sup> This derivation is erroneous: mai-npr̄t̄p uachtne, is the reading of the “Four Masters,” *sub an.* 1600.—J. G.

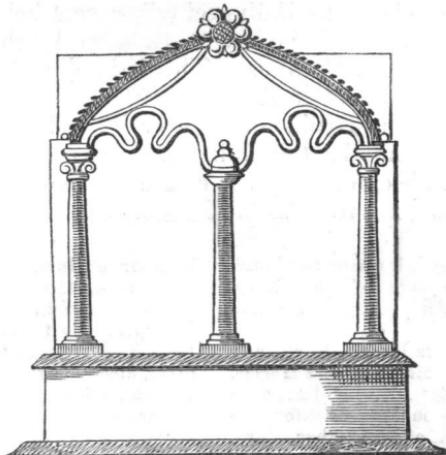
There was also another Knight of this Kingdome who went by y<sup>e</sup> name of y<sup>e</sup> Grey Knight.

[Here follows a drawing of a monument of mural and table form combined bearing the above line, and first words of the following inscription<sup>1</sup> :—]

In Roman capital letters	NOBILISSIMUS D <small>NI</small> US GULIELMUS RIANI PATRIÆ SUÆ DE OWNHII NEC NON ANTIQUE RIANORUM FAMILIÆ CAPUT ET PRINCEPS SIBI UXORI ET LIBERIS SUIS HANC SEPULCHRI MOLEM ERIGI CURAVIT.
All in Roman Capital Letters.	POSTERITATIS HONOS MAJORUM LAUSQUE SUORUM HOC GULILM <sup>9</sup> OPUS STRUXERAT ARTE RIAN NOBILITAS HEU QUANTA TOGA BELLOQUE PROBATA SANCTA FIDES VIRTUS ET DECUS EXIMIUM HAC RIANORUM CLAUDUNTUR MOLE SEPULCHRI SI CLAUDI QUÆ NON SUNT MORITURA QUERUNT OSSA TEGUNTUR HUMO TANTUM, SED CÆTERA MORTIS NESCIA PERPETUOS SUNT HABITURA DIES. LAUSQUE RIANÆ VIRTUS & GLORIA GENTIS SEMPER HONORATO NOMINE VIVET HONOS.

{ Año Dom.  
MDXXXII.

On the left side the sayd altar, & opposite to the former is seen this monument,<sup>2</sup> but without Inscription :—



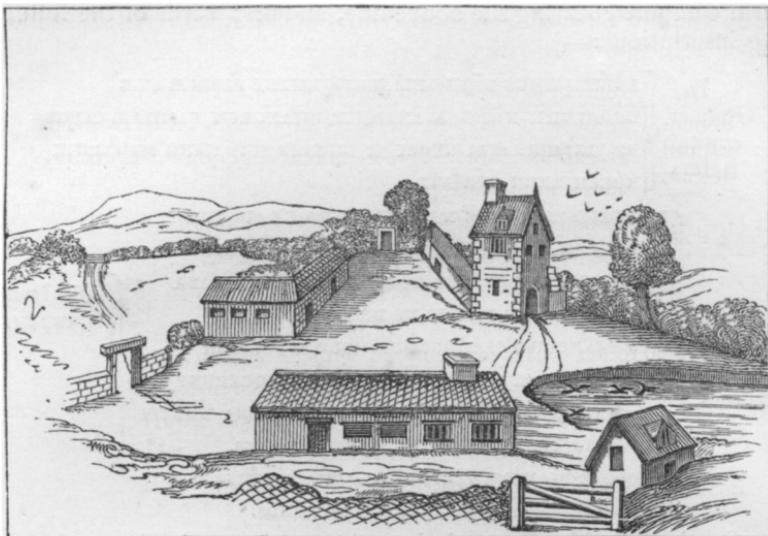
The WHITE KNIGHT was one of the 3 naturall sons of Earle

<sup>1</sup> The preservation of this inscription of the "caput" and "princeps" of the O'Mulryans is very interesting, and shows the value of this work of Dineley.

It were to be wished that he was equally industrious in other places.—J. G.

<sup>2</sup> This was possibly the tomb of one of the Fitz Walters. It seems to bear

Desmond, the other two were y<sup>e</sup> Knight of the Glin & the K<sup>nt</sup> of Kerry.



BALLYNCLOGH.

From Abby Owny to Ballyneclogh, a seat belonging to Jason Whitrow Esq., one of his Mat<sup>ies</sup> Justices of the Peace for y<sup>e</sup> county of Limerick, is 5 miles. The Etimolig<sup>y</sup> [sic] of Ballyneclogh is Stone Town, *clogh* signifying *Stone*, & Carrigg Rock.

Ten miles from Ballinclogh neer Kilmallock in the road to Cork City a Mountain (adjoining and part of Clanorphy in the county of Limerick, formerly the estate of Sir Edward Fitzharris,<sup>1</sup> whose son was executed as a Traytor at Tiburne 1681), about

(as well as Dineley's inaccurate sketch will let one see) some of the characteristics of the early English style.— J. G.

<sup>1</sup> Sir Edward Fitz Harris, Bart., was a younger son of Matthew Fitz Harris, or Fitz Henry, Esq, titular Baron of Kilkeran, in the county of Wexford, as appears by the will of his brother, Mark, in the Prerogative Office, Enniscorthy. The Baron was "knight of the shire" for this county in 1584. We know not what were the services performed by Edward Fitz Harris that were rewarded by a fine estate in the county of Limerick, and by a baronetcy. His grant is printed in the Calendar of James I., page 111. Another of his sons (Edward) was killed

by George Hore, Esq., who obtained a pardon from Charles II. for the fact [Registers, Rolls Office, 28 Car. II. No. 63]. It appears by the ensuing letter from Lord Mountjoy, that Sir Edward was a loyal, and therefore valuable, subject in Munster during Tyrone's rebellion:—

Carew MS. 615, fol. 102.

"From the Lord Deputy Mountjoy to the Lord President, in behalf of Edward Fitz Harrys about his castle, with his petition concerning the same, in April 1600.

"My good L.

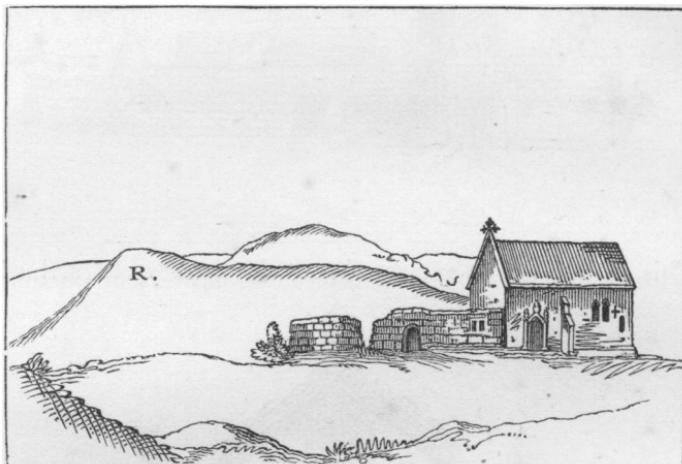
"By this enclosed petition you may perceive this gentleman is desirous to take the advantage of the White Knights absence for the repairing of his castle,

february 1680, before<sup>1</sup> parted in sunder sending forth as it were a river of Water. This estate was forfeited, and is now by allotment in the hands of Captain Oliver.

From Ballyneclogh to Grayne-Church is a small mile; here is seen a Monument belonging to the Mac Briens of Bally Tarsney. And another Tombstone underneath the Pulpitt, which I have touched off below marked D.

[Here is given in the MS. a sketch of a plain cross slab.]

#### GRAIN CHURCH.



R. An hill called Knock a Graine.

on the other side of Knock Graine, w<sup>ch</sup> signifies hill of the Sun, being singular good Land as any in Ireland. This adjoines to a Town called Pallice, remarkeable for a neat mount anciently a Danes Fort, and upon which hath bin also anciently a Castle, this is in

which without some assistance from the forces neere adjoining he is notable to do. Wherefore, if without prejudice to her Majestys service it may be done, I would desire your L. to give orders to the next garrison to assist him with such a competent proportion of souldiers, and for such time as your L. upon more perfect consideration of the circumstance thereunto belonging shall think meete, wherein reffering him to your favour, I most heartely committ you to God. From Dublin, 11 April, 1600.

"Your L. assured loving friend,

"MOUNTJOYE.

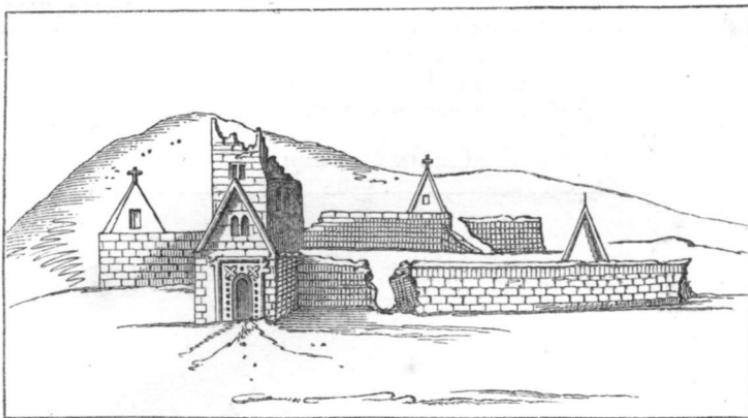
"The petitioner craving also an allowance of some few men in his Castle in ward, with a strong condition (as I

take it) whereto notwithstanding he is content to be bound, namely, that in lieu of such warders as shall be allowed him in paie, he will of his own charges maintaine elsewhere in the province as manie horse to serve her Majesty. The consideration of which request of his and of the condition he offereth I wholly refere to your Lordship: nether doth he desire anything more at my hands, which I cannot but find a very reasonable suyt."—H. F. H.

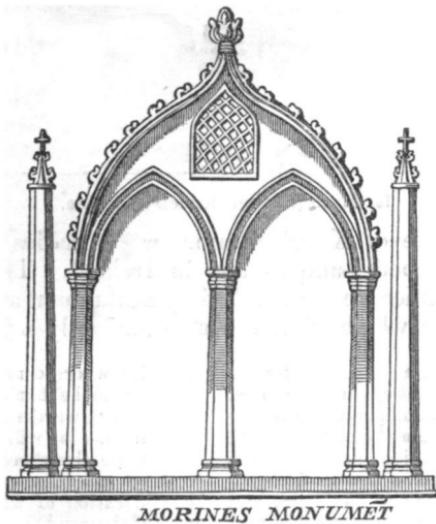
<sup>1</sup> The word "before" is interlined in the MS., and indicates that Dineley was not sure of the precise date of this phenomenon. For the igneous origin of portions of the county of Limerick, see p. 287, *infra*.—J. G.

the hands of Mr. James English. From Pallice to Mil Town Abbey<sup>1</sup> is two miles.

MILTON ABBEY Ruines.



This Abbey was in ancient times a Monastery of Carthusians.



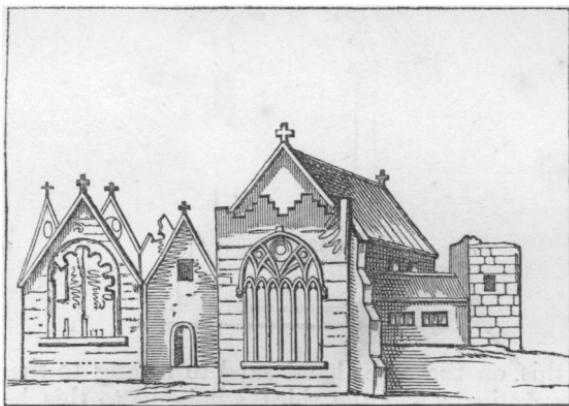
It hath nothing besides its Ruines but the Remaines of a monum<sup>t</sup> against the wall, s<sup>d</sup> to belong to the Morines.<sup>2</sup> From Mil Town

<sup>1</sup> This abbey is situate in the barony of Connagh, Co. Limerick. Only the foundations of the walls now remain. Archdal ("Monast. Hib.") says it was founded by Nellan O'Molloy for Carmelite Friars.—J. G.

<sup>2</sup> "Morine" is the common pronunciation of "Mulryan." The O'Mulryans were chiefs of the country surrounding this abbey.—J. D. W.

Abbey to a fair Seate call'd the Hospitall<sup>1</sup> is two miles & half. This Hospital belongs to Thomas Brown<sup>2</sup> Esq<sup>r</sup>., a very worthy Gentleman, adjoining to which is an ancient parochial Church with two monuments of Knights Templars in Grey Marble.<sup>3</sup> From the Hos-pitall to Emly Cathedrall is two miles.

### IMOLAGHUM, OR EMLY.



EMLEY<sup>4</sup> was an ancient Cathedrall sayd to be the metropolitane of the Province of Munster, and so taken notice of by Bishop Usher & Ware the antiquary, though now it hath no Bishop, but as united to the Archbischoprick of Cashell & its Cathedrall at 12 miles distant.

<sup>1</sup> Called in the Records, The Hospital of Any. A commandery for Knights Hospitallers was founded here by Geoffrey de Marisco, Chief Governor of Ireland in 1215.—J. G.

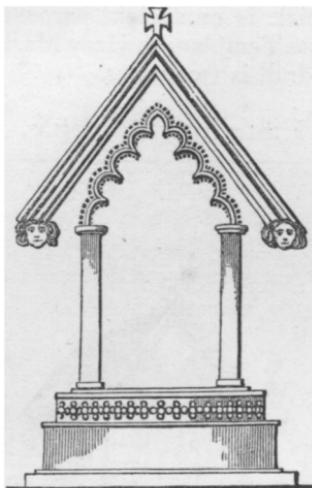
<sup>2</sup> The first family of Browne of Awney Hospital probably sprang from the house of their name seated at Mulran-kan, county of Wexford. John Browne of Rathwire, county of Limerick, died whilst in rebellion with Garret, 16th Earl of Desmond [*Sir. G. Carew, in MS. No. 635, Lambeth*]. His wife was daughter of Deremod O'Hernan. His heiress, Annabel, was married first to William Apsley, an English captain; secondly, to Thomas Spring, Constable of Castlemang, whose daughter married Stephen Price, of Dingle, ancestor of Lord Monteagle; and, thirdly, to John Delahyde. By her first husband she had two daughters, who were coheiresses, one of whom married Sir Thomas

Browne, third son of Sir Valentine, and brought him the Hospital; the second daughter married Richard Boyle, afterwards first Earl of Cork.—H. F. H.

<sup>3</sup> These monuments were, perhaps, of Knights Hospitallers, whose order succeeded to the Templars in their posses-sions.—H. F. H.

<sup>4</sup> Of the ancient cathedral of Emly (Im-leach Iubhair), in the county of Tippe-rary, this sketch of Dineley's is the only representation extant. There is now no vestige standing, all having been de-stroyed when the present church was building. A few carved stones, evidently corbels, with human heads on them, are built into the churchyard wall. And there is inserted over the vestry room door a large stone carved with a crucifixion, in bold relief. The Hurley monu-ment is inserted in the outside of the wall under the large window. Emly was united to Cashel in 1568.—J. D. W.

Emley sheweth nothing but three monuments, one whereof is of Grey Marble arch'd, on the left hand going up to the altar, the



second is this on the right hand sayd to belong to the Pillins, a family now extinct; and the third adjoining to this belonged to Maurice Hurley, Esqr.

[Here is given a drawing of a 17th century mural monument with a shield bearing a bend charged with 2 mullets and a hand, between 6 crosses pateé].

This Monument is seen at the East end of the Abbey Ch. on the left hand of the Altar and opposite to the Pulpit with this Inscriptiōn in Roman Capitall Letters on black marble whereof the whole monument is made.

PERILLUSTRIS DNUS DNUS MAURITIUS HURLÆUS ARMIGER  
MONUMENTUM HOC SIBI SUISQ' CHARISSIMIS CONJUGIBUS GRAINÆ HOGANÆ  
& GRACIÆ THORNETONÆ TOTIQUE POSTERITATI POSUIT ELABORARIQUE FECIT.

HIC JACET HOSPITII COLUMEM PIETATIS ASYLM, A. D. 1632.  
INGENIO CLARUS, CLARUS ET ELOQUIO  
LAUS PATRIÆ, LITUM SUPPRESSOR, PACIS AMATOR,  
REGULA JUSTITIÆ, RELIGIONIS EBUR,  
HOSTIBUS HURLÆUS FUIT HOSTIS, AMICUS AMICIS,  
MAURITIUS MODERANS TEMPORA TEMPORIBUS  
FAX FIDEI, FULCRUM MISERORUM, GEMMA VIRORUM,  
STEMMATIS ANTIQUÆ GLORIA MAGNA SUE,  
HUC DECUS, HUIC PROBITAS, SORS CORPORIS INTEGRA, MILLE  
NATURÆ DOTES, UNICUS OMNE CAPIT,  
VIXISTI MUNDO, VIVES IN SECOLA VIVIS  
FORTUNA FELIX. PROLE PEREXIMIA,  
ERGO VIVE DEO, VIVE CUI VIVERE VITA EST  
SIC TIBI DANTE DEO VITA PERENNIS ERIT.

Underneath this read also in Roman Capitals,

SUMPTIBUS HURLÆI FABRICĀRUNT HOC MONUMENTUM  
PATRICII KEARING NICOLAUSQUE COWLEY.

John Fitz Gibbon, younger son of the White Knight afore mentioned in an Inscription 20 Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1600, by misunderstanding encountered one of Qu. Elizabeths Captains, Roger Harvey, and was by him defeated after having lost 60 men among which was Garret Mac Shane who was the procurer of the fight, The White Knight was much displeas'd & ag<sup>st</sup>. it.

LOUGH-GURR, or LOUGH GUYRE,<sup>1</sup> is an Island and Castle of

<sup>1</sup> Lough Gur was one of the Earls of Desmond's best strongholds, being rendered so by its insular position. It is to be regretted that Dineley's sketch of this important castle has not been preserved along with his Tour. The lake, recently lowered, has proved a rich mine of antiquities of various ages.—J. G.

Lough Gur lies at an elevation of 252 feet above the sea, and the trappean rocks which occur over the hilly ground to the north of it are of three well-marked varieties:—The bedded, or that deposited contemporaneously and interstratified with the limestones; the intrusive, which cuts across the bedding of these rocks; and the volcanic ash, or beds of coarse and fine conglomerate, and breccia, formed of angular, and sometimes rounded lumps and small fragments of basalt, limestone and grit, and crystals of feldspar, the enveloping paste consisting of washed up sandy *debris*, of traps and limestone, or calcareous matter, of a greenish or a purplish colour. As these beds have been deposited under water, they resemble an ordinary sandstone in their mode of occurrence, and lie at the base of the bedded or contemporaneous basalts. To the unequal weathering of the traps and limestones is due the varied and picturesque outline of the hills north of Lough Gur, which rise to the height of about 300 feet above the lake, or 532 feet above the sea.

The Lough Gur basalt is in colour a dark greenish or purplish grey, compact in texture, though sometimes vesicular and amygdaloidal, with disseminated crystals of feldspar, when the rock becomes a porphyry: in the amygdaloidal portion the vesicles are filled with carbonate of lime, due to infiltration from the limestones above. One variety of this porphyritic trap exhibits large

crystals of feldspar, of a reddish tinge. The intrusive variety of trap, or that which is known or seen to cut through the bedding of the limestone, is quite columnar in structure, though not so ponderous a stone as that forming the Giant's Causeway, or the mass of the basalts in the county of Antrim.

At the distance of a mile to the south of Lough Gur, the hill of Knockdirk rises to a height of 486 feet, having a large boggy flat at its western base, at an elevation of about 250 feet above the sea. This well-marked eminence is formed almost entirely of reddish and brownish basalt, containing specks of dark green hornblende, with crystals of pink feldspar and quartz, which may, therefore, be classed with the Syenites. The trap to the N. E. of Lough Gur occurs in two broad distinct basin-shaped deposits, separated by a band of grey (upper) limestone. The upper trap has the lower coal measure shales of Mountminett House resting on it, while to the south of Mountminett the basalt in some instances is intruded amongst the coal measures.

Any one looking at the Geological Map of Ireland cannot fail to be struck with the remarkable fact, that between Limerick and Tipperary there occur, in the upper as well as medial portions of the carboniferous limestone, very many bosses and wide-spread basin-shaped deposits of basaltiform trap associated with that peculiar rock formed of igneous materials, re-deposited under water, and recognised by geologists as volcanic "ash."

The only other districts in Ireland where igneous rocks of a similar character, especially the basalt or "green-stone," are found in connexion with the carboniferous limestone, are at Croghan

great strength environ'd with a deep large Mote or Logh, its breadth is in the narrowest place thought to be the shot of a Cailever over, to do any execution; upon the edge thereof neer the present Bridge is seen the Castle, as toucht off on the other side, w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> late buildings erected for the conveniency of the present Inhabitant Mr. John Bayly.

This is five miles distant from a Town called Kilmallock,<sup>1</sup> the usual refreshing place and halt for Travellers between y<sup>e</sup> citties of Limerick and Cork, and which gave great trouble to y<sup>e</sup> passage between Kilmallock & Limerick, anno 1600.

It was held ag<sup>st</sup> Queen Elizabeth by the Rebel John Fitz Thomas, its Cattle were first seiz'd on as they were grazeing abroad by Cap<sup>n</sup> Franc. Slingsby, April 29<sup>th</sup>. 1600 for y<sup>e</sup> Queen.

It was surrendered by Owen Grome of the North, who was left in charge thereof by John Fitz Thomas & who upon his pardon and threescore pounds reward deliver'd it up to her Ma<sup>ties</sup> use 25 May A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>r</sup>ni 1600, hence John Fitz Thomas rode towards the Fastnes of Arlogh.<sup>2</sup>

The 30<sup>th</sup> of May 1600 the Queens army marched towards, and took the Castle of Ballitrarsnie, Mourough Keoughs place who was one of the Briens,<sup>3</sup> this was scituate neer a great security in a very commodious passage between y<sup>e</sup> city of Limerick and Archbishopric of Cashell and a considerable Post to hinder the Rebels for coming out of Kilquige<sup>4</sup> into Conniloghe.<sup>5</sup>

Note that the above nam'd Capt : Fra. Slingsby was comaunder of the then Lord president of Munsters foot company, and the garrison at Kilmallock, A<sup>o</sup>. 1600.

May 30, 1600, the Queens army marched to BALLITRARSNY Castle belonging to Mourough Kewghe of y<sup>e</sup> family of the O'Briens,

Hill, in the King's County, and to the north of Dundalk, in the county of Louth, and along the southern flanks of the Carlingford Mountains. A few beds, however, of green vesicular ash occur in the carboniferous limestones to the N. W. of Mallow, and were described some years since by their discoverer, Sir Denham Norreys, in the "Journal of the Geological Society of Dublin." At the first named localities the true intrusive character of the basalt is clearly perceptible, while the period of its injection amongst the limestones most probably synchronizes with that of the basalts at Rowley Hill, and Dudley, in the South Staffordshire coal field.

For a full and interesting detailed account of the trappean rocks of the county of Limerick, see "Memoirs of the Geological Survey," in explanation of

the four sheets of the One-inch Map, Nos. 143, 144, 153, and 154.—G. V. D.

<sup>1</sup>Kilmallock is, archaeologically speaking, one of the most interesting spots in Ireland, retaining as it does to the present day the greater part of its mediæval walls, gates, and mansions. Kilmallock was a town of the Earls of Desmond.—J. G.

<sup>2</sup> Cuacplach, Aharlagh, a remarkable glen about four miles south of the town of Tipperary.—J. G.

<sup>3</sup> i. e. the O'Briens Ara—a branch of the O'Briens of Thomond.—J. G.

<sup>4</sup> Coill-na-éisce, i. e. the wood of the Province. This wood is shown on old maps a short distance to the south of Kilmallock.—J. G.

<sup>5</sup> Now the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the county of Limerick.—J. G.

& took it. Its scituuation was neer a great Fastnes, a Post very convenient both to make free the passage from Limerick to Cashell city, and to hinder the Rebells for coming out of Kilquig into Connilogh.

The remarkeable RIVERS which I cross'd in my Journey from DUBLIN to LIMERICK and the County of CLARE :—

LIFFY.—1. The Liffy descending from a Mountaine in the county of Wicklow and serving the city of Dublin with plenty of Salmon, Trout & Eeles, discharging itself into St. Georges Channel.

2.     { BARROW,  
3. The { NORE,  
4.     { SHURE, } These 3 rivers are called sisters<sup>1</sup> emptying their selves into y<sup>e</sup> river of Waterford, & all into the Sea called St. Georges Channell.

Of these 3 last. The first passeth through the county Town of Catherlaugh or Carlo.

<sup>1</sup> So called by Spenser in his “Faery Queen.” These three rivers rise from the slopes of the range of hills which extend from Templemore to Monastereven, all anciently known as Sliabh Bladma. The Nore and Suir take their rise from the same marsh on the shoulder of Barnan Ely, over Templemore. The Barrow rises in Glenbarrow, on the north-western slope of the mountains to which the name of Sliabh Bladma, or Slieve Bloom, is now confined, and which are separated from the Barnane Ely range by the broad valley in which the town of Roscrea is situated.—J. G.

\* \* \* *Navel of Ireland, see p. 272, supra.* It seems that in the time of Giraldus Cambrensis (‘Topog. Hib.’ distinct. 3, c. 4), the town of Birr was reckoned to lie nearly in the centre of Ireland, and that there was then a large stone here which used to be pointed out as the Navel of Ireland. Ussher (‘De Eccl. Brit. Primordiis,’ p. 453), mentions that it was shown here in his time. His words in writing of some long stones near Naas, in the county of Kildare, are—‘Ubi lapidem quandam suo tempore Giraldus extitisse notat quod umbilicus Hiberniae diceretur (quasi in medio et meditullio terræ positus), pro quo tamen umbilico, Birre in Comitatu Regis alias quidam excavatus lapis hodie ostenditur.’ Sir William Petty, in the ‘Down Survey,’ marks the church of Birr as the Umbilicus Hiberniæ.” See “Picture of Parsonstown,” published A.D. 1826, by T. L. Cooke, p. 158.

It is to be observed that Dineley relates, ‘this is seen a quarter of a mile from Burr or Parsons Town. in y<sup>e</sup>

lane y<sup>e</sup> road to Dublin,’ which seems to designate that part of the townland known by the name of Seffin, near where the terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway stands at present (1865).

At this spot, on a slight eminence, was to be seen within the last thirty-two years a globular-shaped limestone boulder. It was about five or six feet in diameter, and bore marks resembling the letter V, and crosses similar to those seen on the Pagan rocks at Clonfinlogh, in the King’s County, and Glenacummer, in the county of Galway. It also bore on its face various depressions or cavities, which the peasantry used to say were the marks of Fin MacCoul’s thumb and fingers.

Sheffin is written Seefin in a rental of 1685, and Sheefin in a rental of the Incumbered Estates Court published for the sale of the place in 1855. The stone itself was taken in December, 1833, from its ancient site, by the late Thomas Steele, Esq. (O’Connell’s Head Pacificator), on a truck drawn by eight horses, and was by him deposited at Cullawn, near Tulla, in the county of Clare, where it is believed to be still. I am indebted to T. L. Cooke, Esq., of Parsonstown, for the above information, which came to hand too late to be inserted in its proper place.—J. G.

Since this paper has been put in type, two of the gentlemen who kindly supplied illustrative notes—Mr. Herbert Francis Hore, and Mr. John Windle—have been removed from amongst us. The sad catastrophe which, in the case of Mr. Hore, deprived the Society

The second through the city of Kilkenny, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> through Clonmell the county Town for y<sup>e</sup> county Palatine of Tipperary, all affording Salmon Trout Pike and Eele in good store.

5. The SHAÑON affording besides Salmon admirable Lamprey Breme &c.

of a zealous associate and an indefatigable working Member, has thrown a gloom over a wide circle of friends. They lament the loss of a high-minded and accomplished man, whose place cannot easily be supplied. Mr. Windele was one of the original Members of the Society, and a zealous and enthusiastic supporter of its interests by his pen and his wide personal influence. It is with deep sorrow we record the death, by paralysis at the age of 59, of the able,

genial and kindly John Windele.

What a store of antiquarian and historical knowledge, garnered up by the untiring and disinterested labours of these two men, perishes with them! How sad the feeling that the pitiful want of sufficient funds, sternly limiting the printing power of the Society, has doomed to the oblivion of the grave the accumulated knowledge and experience of two such able labourers in the field of Irish Archæology and History!—ED.

*(To be continued.)*